thout such equality to change the present feeted by the stern and powerful will of the con lition of the African face, were it possi. programent, and in the other by the more bly would be but to change the form of feeble and flexible will of a master. If one sinvery. It would make them the slave of be an evil, so is the other. The only differthe community, instead of the Flaves of indisences is the amount and mode of the exact viduals, with less responsibility and interest tion and distribution, and the agency by a their welfare on the part of the community than is felt by their present masters; while it would destroy the security and independence of the Eu opean race, if the African should be parmitted to continue in their changed condition within the limits of those citat s. They would look to the other States tion than history We know nothing of be support and protection, and would become the writer. virtually, their allies and dependents; and would thus place in those States the most feetual instrument to destroy the influence and control the destiny of the rest of the t im.

It is against this relation between the two races that the blind and criminal zeal of the Abolitionists is directed-a polation trat new preserve in quiet and security Dio 11 an 5,500,000 of human beings, and which cannot be destroyed without destroyag the place and prosperity of nearly half the Union, and involving their casis: population in a deadly conflict, that raus terminate either in the expulsion or extraction of these who are the object of the miscalded and false humanity of those

whiching to be their friends. is must be blind indeed, who does not parative that the subversion of a relation must be followed with such disastrous consequences, can only be effected by convulsions that would devastate the country, burst asunder the bonds of the Union, and ingelf, in a sea of blood, the institutions of the country. It is madness to suppose that the slaveholding States would out

of country, the sense of wrong, hatred of oppressors, and faithless confederates, and finally, despuir, would impolathem to the most during and desperate resistance in deace of property, family, country, liberty, and existence.

But wicked and cruel as is the end aimed at, it is fully equalled by the criminality of the means by which it is proposed to be accomplished. These, as has been stated, consist in organized societies and a power ful press, directed mainly with a view to excite the bitterest ammostly and hatted of the people of the non-slaveholding States against the citizens and institutions of the slaveholding States. It is easy to see to what disas rous results such means meand. Passing over the more obvious fects, their tendency to excite to insu tion and servile war with all its horors

on any means, however wicked and their movements the basis of a pow-

Such is the danger to which the move-cuts of the abolitionists expose the country. If the force of the obligation is in pro. considerable. The prospect now was portion to the magnitude of the danger, cut, on the States within whose limits the ting the public square and who the country, would have little forecast if effecting one sufficiently large bey did not see that the assaults which are at a time to pass through. In this man sustain the property execurity of the S. would make them equally effectual against the in-stitutions of the North, including banking, in which so yast an amount of its property and capital is invested. It would be well Gen. Coss hoisted a black flag, and attack-for those interested to reflect whether there of our party with the most desperate reand civilized community, in which one till about eight o'clock the next morning. not did not live on the labor of another; there was scarce an intermission in the and whether the torm in which slavery exists in the South, is not one modification during the night, presented one broad sheet of time universal condition; and finally, whether any other, under all the circumstances ever, continued to press forward, and finally ther any other, under all the circumstances of the case, is more defensible, or stands on drove them from the church, and every stronger ground of necessity. It is time quarter of the town—making them retreat to look these questions in the face. Let precipitately to the Alamo, across the rivthose who are interested remember that la tor is the only source of wealth, and how small a portion of it, in all old and civilized they hoisted a white flag, and also one from countries, even the best governed, is left to the Alamo, and the firing ceased.

alty between them is impossible. No with a few exceptions, as the African of the on early can overcome the difficulty. slaveholding States has in the distribution of the proceeds of his labor. Nor is it the which they are effected.

> The following letter we copy from the Alabama Journal where is published without comment. Part it is more like fic-

TEXAS.

me to appear in the newspapers, and nothing but a sense of duty to those who expect to hear from me, could induce me to do it.

The war in Texas has, for the time being ceased, and Texas has gained one of the most splendid triumphs known in the history of modern wartare. In my last letter I informed you of the invasion of the country by Gen. Coss, and of the seige of San Antonio is one hundred about 70 days. San Antonio is one hundred and thirty years old—the buildings are chiefly of stone, the walls of which are five and six feet thick, and, being built during the reign of Spain, were inended both It dwellings and places of deferee. The pipe led and many wounded and all their mark. diers to shoot from. In the middle of the square is situated ale church, a vey large stone building, an so clevated as a command a view of the country, for twelly inless around. On the top of the church were placed large amont, and around to church a ditch 14 fet wide and 8 feet heep, with embanking its of the same height, protected

sequently, to besiege and starve them out; but, after seventydays' trial, that was found impossible.—And, on the night of the 5th inst., it was determined to attempt the storm. Our whole force was four hundred and eights e, who are ever on the watch men, that of the enemy (ascertained since, we means, however wicked and their surreuder) apwards of fifteen hundred. tous, will unite with the fanatics and their movements the base of a pow- town, and of easy access from the Alamo, only one half of the force could be used for the storm.—Two hundred and sixteen men real against the s aveholding States. But, hatred begets hatred, and animosty, these would become reciprocal, till every carried them, without the loss of a man. of attachment would cease to exist After passessing themselves of the houses, between the two sections, when the Union a most incessant cannonading commenced and the Constitution, the offspring of mutual from the town and Alamo, with discharge affection and confidence, would forever perfour hours. Our men, being protected; experienced a lose of only two killed and cleven wounded—while that of the cheory was deed gloomy. In front of our men were stronger cannot be imposed, than is at pres- the stone houses and embankments, protect ates, to arrest its further pro- set their feet, they were exposed ity they owe, not only to the and musketry. They succeeded, at ose institutions are assailed, but in driving the enemy from the three canto the Union and Constitution, as has been non commanding the houses they occupied shown, and, it may be added, to themselves.

The sober, and considerate portions of citi. ditches and breast-works, our party comens of the non-slaveholding States, who menced picking holes thro the atone walls, ave a deep stake in the existing institutions with crow-bars, and finally succeeded in ow directed against the institutions of the So. they proceeded, picking holes through the ates may be very easily directed against various walls, as they advanced, and driv-ose which uphold their own property & seling the enemy from room to room, as they

rior force in numbers, was considered scarce

ven the enemy from almost every house, into their defences, around the church. Up to this period, both parties had been fighting under the same fing; but now new exists, or ever has existed, a wealthy solution. From six o'clock in the morning

During their retreat across the river.

Constitution of 1824, again. The number of Mexicans that surreader was eleven hundred and twenty-twothree hundred having deserted, the morning of the surrender. About seven hundred stand of muskets, thirty-two pieces of cannon, and a large supply of cannon-powder and ball.

It is impossible to say how many Mexicans were killed during the battle. It is

our men.

icans, with two pieces of cannon, nu ceased, and Texas has gained one of the two hours, were defeated, with a loss of 07

dwellings and places of deferce. The pp. led and many wounded, and all their packlic square is built up on the four sides win mules. Our party sustained no loss. The these floures, the top of which are flat, the enemy were in a ditch and our party chargeside of the houses are port-holes, for the solution and musket-balls fell like has a among diera to shool from. In the middle of the us, and without hitting. And I myself ask, us, and without hitting. And I myself ask, who, but the Almighty, in all these engage-

ments, could have thus preserved us?

A Mexican soldier is not now in the prov ince of Texas-and we have demonstrated to the Mexicans that we are more than their match, when they are five to one. We have established in the people of Texas, confidence that they are able to maintain ce. And I new have no doubt that we will go on end prosper : and that Texas will, ere Whether or not Santa Anna will now let us alone is, of course, doubtful. The people of the same houses also protected to the attack, it was exposed to the raking fire of the chemy. Across forward to our assistanc. About four the people of the chemy. Across forward to our assistanc. About four the peace which we enjoy will not be interesting from various quartors of the Covernment has continued, on the same of our relations with the Lunch raking fire of the chemy. Across forward to our assistanc. About four the peace which we enjoy will not be interesting from various quartors of the covernment has continued, on yards, was the fort, called the Alamo, with assurances from various quarters of the rupted, strong stone walls, and which had resisted south and west, that ten thousand men will My Government has continued, on the

> an actor in a part of the campaign invise our success, that I sometimes am disposed

We have not advanced in our or zation so rapidly as I was induced to believe we should, and as I wrote we would in my other letter. The convention has established as yet, only a provisional government; but delegates to a new Convention are to be elected to meet on the 1st of March. What kind of Government will be established will measurably depend on the report of our Commissioners, sent to the United States. a State I have no doubt but that Texas we claim to be a sovereign and indepedent notion, by the change of the Mexican Governer, and apply to become attached to the United States. It no such encouragement is held out, Texas will proceed organize a government of such description as she may think best calculated to promoth her prosperity—having for her model the form of government of the United States. Her policy is, and will, for some time continue to be the encouraging of entiresting

Such is Texas now ; but what wi ten years hence, attached to the States, or under a government of h Contemplate the settlement of the Contemplate the settlement of the countries watered by the Mississippi, in the last thirty years, and if you are struck with wonder in the contemplation, much greater will be the wonder of those who ten yours hence shall look back to the rise and progre

The Americans have reversed the order of Mahomet—they have bowed their faces to the West; and will only stop when the waves of the Pacific shall give them bounds. Respectfully, &c.

MOSELEY BAKER

From the Texas Telegraph of Jan. 9. We are happy to learn that a new arme ressel has arrived on the coast to enter into the service of Texas. She is said to be a very fine, fast sailing vessel, of 120 tons urthen, and mounting six guns, 2 eighteen nd 4 nine pounders. She has also or board, 1000 stand of muskets, and proviions for a four months' cruise. She is at those by whose labor wealth is created. The surrender was soon agreed upon.—
Let then also reflect how little volition or agency the operatives in any country have in the curstion of its distribution—as little days, and never to fight against her, or the against the miniature navy of Mexico.

The surrender was soon agreed upon.—
this time a very important acquisition to document recently published induces a hope that our cause, as she will protect our commerce, and at the same time carry on a warfare against the miniature navy of Mexico.

The surrender was soon agreed upon.—
this time a very important acquisition to document recently published induces a hope that the public property—are to leave within six and at the same time carry on a warfare against the miniature navy of Mexico.

President's measure of a pacific character.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES-ROYAL SITTING

Opening of the Session of the Chambers, At 1 c'clock the King left the Tuilleries de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, to proceed to the Chamber of Deputies. The appeared that the French Government and even carriage was escorted by a detachment of supposed, however, that the number must the cavalry of the National Guard, and folhave been near two hundred, with many wounded. Our loss was four killed—which makes our loss, during the war, five killed—some few were wounded, but none dangerously.

The extraordinary success attending our loss was four killed—which containing the officers of the household.—The cortege proceeded by the quays of the Tuilleries, the bridge of La Concorde, and the Rue de Borgogue. The arrangements in the interior of the Palais Bourbon were arms, affords a subject of the most serious the same as on former occasions. Three reflection. It has struck our own army with awe—and since the taking of the town, and viewing the almost impregnable fortress and the Prince de Joinville, and a gullery in To de Edutor of the Alabama Journal:

As many of the citizens of Alabama are deeply interested in Texas lands and anxious to be imformed of the true condition of the country, I again write you on that subject. My feelings altogether disincline me to appear in the newspapers, and noth. The Ministers, the Marshalls, and o tation of the Council of State took the eral minutes with shouls of "Vive le Roi."
His Majesty bowed, sat down, and turning to the Peers and to the Deputies, said, "Messicurs, asseyez vous," He then delivered in a firm voice the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the Chambers of Peers
and Deputies,—In seeing you once more as-

embled around me, I am happy to be able o congratulate myself and you on the situation of our country. Its prosperity in creases duly; its internal tranquillity seem to be henceforth beyond the reach of attack and secures its power abroad.

"The measures which you adopted in your last session have attained the object which we proposed in concert with each other; they have consolidated public order and the institutions of the country.

"I have been deeply affected by the sentiments evinced by the nation for my furnily and myself when at a moment which it is painful to remember. Providence thought fit to preserve my life, which is forever devoted e preserve my life, which is forever dovoted

have seen with emotion the eldest of my

mber of Peers to that part King's spec high relates to the difficulty with the United

The following is from the Journal des Debats. snown to be in the confidence of the ministry. of It is true that General Jackson absolutely refuses to make under a certain form, the repara-tion demanded by the French Gove, undert, allog-ing it to be his conviction that such reparation would be inconsistent with the American Consti-tution, and with the independence and govern-ment of the People of America. But it has not

In Paris speculations on the speech at the tening of the approaching session seem have superseded soon of pers of all shades of party, which on

of introduction, moved to amend the first

resolution by striking out all offer the word

Resolved," and inserting as follows:

"That such appropriations as may be necessary for the purpose ought to be made, to carry on the system of general defence ad permanent protection of the country.

Mr. Preston moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday. Ayes 19, Noes 20.

The subject was then postponed until to-

Mr. Clay said the committee on Foreign Relations were desirous to ascertain the gen. uneness of the letter of the Duke de Broglie to M. Pageot; and he had addressed a etter to the Eccretary of State, which, with the raply, he desired to lay on the table, and moved the printing; which was ordered.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Robertson, from the committee the Judiciary, reported a bill for the re Thomas Cooper. Read twice, and co

der the penalty of such consequences as the offended party may think proper to prescribe. The incompatibility of this pretension with the theory of our constitution, and with the practice under it—the ground taken by the President in regard to it—the impossibility of his departing from that ground—and his consequent inability to subject a sinterexpendence and point so essential to the independence and honor of his country, to the control of any foreign power (however great might be his dence in its justice or impartiality) or to do or consent to any act by which the the inflgence of this principle, in the action of our political system, can be obstructed or impaired, are as we understand, fully stated by the Secretary of State. With this avowal of the President's sentiments on this point, and an explicit reservation of it, the offer of mediation is expressed, that the good offi-Mr. Wright expressed a desire to be ces of a third party, guided by the clevated considerations which have prompted its interposition, may be successful in restoring